

International Plant Protection Convention
INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS

4th DRAFT REVISION FOR THE CEPM -- May 21, 1999

The IPPC Working Group on the Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms met 16-19 February 1999 at EPPO Headquarters in Paris, France. The meeting reviewed all Glossary terms and definitions with a view toward producing an updated Glossary. This included alignment of the Glossary with the New Revised Text of the Convention, deleting certain terms deemed unnecessary, and including new terms from recent standards. In addition, the Working Group proposed a few additional terms based on the identified need for these to be addressed by the IPPC.

The existing approval procedure calls for the adoption of Glossary modifications by the CEPM. The following summary is to provide the CEPM with the results of the Working Group following the existing process. It is suggested below that the modified Glossary adopted by the CEPM also be submitted to the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures.

1. Comments and recommendations of the Working Group

- (a) Since the Glossary is an ISPM, the ICPM has the authority to decide on its future and to consider how it should fit into its standard-setting procedures. It is suggested that the Informal Working Group on the Standard-setting Procedure should include the Glossary in its considerations.
- (b) The Glossary is an existing ISPM developed under the current procedures. It is suggested that the CEPM, on this basis, should decide on the basic elements (or core) of the Glossary at its 1999 meeting, and present this as the current ISPM. Any terms which are not ready to be considered as part of this core should be submitted to the ICPM for consideration and decision. The ICPM should be invited to review the Glossary, as any other ISPM might be reviewed, setting appropriate priorities for the parts of the Glossary to be reviewed in a given year.
- (c) Terms now in draft ISPMs not yet approved by the ICPM may be added to the Glossary if they have a wider application. However, in other cases, they should not be included until approval of the whole ISPM (including the terms and definitions).
- (d) Future published versions of the Glossary should include all new terms from ISPMs and the IPPC, except that any such terms which are considered to be restricted in their use only to the document concerned should be listed in a separate Annex.
- (e) In preparing new ISPMs, the authors and bodies concerned should bear in mind that all defined terms will appear in the Glossary. They should consider the reasons why it is necessary to include a definition of a term, and avoid as far as possible using definitions to prescribe limits to how terms are to be used (when this is properly done by the standard itself). In some cases, an explanation of how a term should be used may be preferable to a definition.
- (f) All elements of the Glossary which arise from the IPPC should be written on the basis that the New Revised Text is approved.
- (g) In the published Glossary, each term and definition should be followed by an indication of the body which included them or, as appropriate, made the last amendment, with the year. Up to 1993, this should be specified as FAO, from 1994 to 1999 as CEPM, and after 1999 as ICPM, in accordance with the responsible authority at the time.
- (h) The IPPC Secretariat is invited to explore the possibility of preparing a set of annotations to the Glossary, explaining various aspects of the terms and definitions. This should be prepared on paper in the first

instance, but could usefully be incorporated into an electronic version of the Glossary, on diskette or in a Web site.

- (i) The members of the Working Group are invited to adjust and extend the French and Spanish versions of the Glossary as follows: French (Mrs Petter and Dr Smith), Spanish (Mrs Guillén and Mr McDonell). These versions are not needed for the CEPM, but must be available for the ICPM.

2. Terms and definitions which remain as in the published Glossary or as decided by the CEPM in 1996 or 1997, or as added to the IPPC in 1997, or as proposed by the Working Group in 1999. These constitute the core of the Glossary, as proposed by the Working Group.

[citations will be adjusted by the Secretariat]

GLOSSARY OF PHYTOSANITARY TERMS

Additional declaration	A statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a phytosanitary certificate and which provides specific additional information pertinent to the phytosanitary condition of a consignment (FAO, 1990)
Area	An officially defined country, part of a country, or all or parts of several countries (FAO, 1990; revised on basis of GATT SPS agreement, FAO 1995)
Bulbs and tubers	Dormant underground organs of plants intended for planting (FAO, 1990)
Certificate	An official document which attests to the phytosanitary status of any consignment affected by phytosanitary regulations (FAO, 1990)
Clearance (of a consignment)	Verification of compliance with phytosanitary regulations (FAO, 1995)
Commodity	A type of plant, plant product or other regulated article being moved for trade or other purpose (FAO, 1990)
Commodity class	A category of similar commodities that can be considered together in phytosanitary regulations (FAO, 1990)
Commodity pest list	A list of pests occurring in an area which may be associated with a specific commodity (CEPM, 1996)
Compliance procedure (for a consignment)	Official procedure used to verify that a consignment complies with stated phytosanitary requirements (CEPM, 1999).
Consignment	A quantity of plants, plant products and/or other regulated articles being moved from one country to another and covered by a single phytosanitary certificate (a consignment may be composed of one or more lots .) (FAO, 1990)

Consignment in transit	Consignment which passes through a country without being imported, and without being exposed in that country to contamination or infestation by pests . The consignment may not be split up, combined with other consignments or have its packaging changed (FAO, 1990; revised CEPM 1996; CEPM 1999; formerly country of transit).
Containment	Application of phytosanitary measures in and around an infested area to prevent spread of a pest (FAO, 1995)
Contaminating pest	A pest that is carried by a commodity and, in the case of plants and plant products , does not infest those plants or plant products (CEPM, 1996; revised CEPM, 1999)
Contamination	Presence in a commodity , storage place, conveyance, or container, of pests or other regulated articles , not constituting an infestation (CEPM, 1997) See Infestation
Control (of a pest)	Suppression , containment or eradication of a pest population (FAO, 1995)
Controlled area	A regulated area which an NPPO has determined to be the minimum area necessary to prevent spread of a pest from a quarantine area (CEPM, 1996)
Country of origin (of a consignment of plants)	Country where the plants were grown (FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996)
Country of origin (of a consignment of plant products)	Country where the plants from which the plant products are derived were grown (FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996)
Country of origin (of regulated articles other than plants and plant products)	Country where the regulated articles were first exposed to contamination by pests (FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996)
Cut flowers and branches	Fresh parts of plants intended for decorative use and not for planting (FAO, 1990)
Debarking	Removal of bark from round wood (debarking does not necessarily make the wood bark-free) (FAO, 1990)
Delimiting survey	A survey conducted to establish the boundaries of an area considered to be infested by or free from a pest (FAO, 1990)
Detection survey	A survey conducted in an area to determine if pests are present (FAO, 1990)
Detention	Keeping a consignment in official custody or confinement for phytosanitary reasons (FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995). See Quarantine .
Dunnage	Wood used to wedge or support cargo (FAO, 1990)
Endangered area	An area where ecological factors favour the establishment of a pest whose presence in the area will result in economically important loss (FAO, 1995)
Entry (of a consignment)	Movement through a point of entry into an area (FAO, 1995)

Entry (of a pest)	Movement of a pest into an area where it is not yet present, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled (FAO, 1995)
Equivalence	Situation of phytosanitary measures which are not identical but have the same effect (FAO, 1995, on basis of GATT SPS agreement)
Eradication	Application of phytosanitary measures to eliminate a pest from an area (FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995)
Establishment	Perpetuation, for the foreseeable future, of a pest within an area after entry (FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995)
Field	A plot of land with defined boundaries within a place of production on which a commodity is grown (FAO, 1990)
Find free	To inspect a consignment , field or place of production and consider it to be free from a specific pest (FAO, 1990)
Free from (of a consignment, field or place of production)	Without pests (or a specific pest) in numbers or quantities that can be detected by the application of phytosanitary procedures (FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995)
Fresh	Living; not dried, deep-frozen or otherwise conserved (FAO, 1990)
Fruits and vegetables	Fresh parts of plants intended for consumption or processing (FAO, 1990)
Fumigation	Treatment with a chemical agent that reaches the commodity wholly or primarily in the gaseous state (FAO, 1990)
Germplasm	Plants intended for use in breeding or conservation programmes (FAO, 1990)
Grain	Seeds intended for processing or consumption and not for planting (See Seeds) (FAO, 1990)
Growing medium	Any material in which plant roots are growing or intended for that purpose (FAO, 1990)
Growing season	Period of the year when plants will actively grow in an area (FAO, 1990)
Harmonization	Establishment, recognition and application by different countries of phytosanitary measures based on common standards (FAO, 1995, on basis of GATT SPS agreement)
Hitch-hiker pest	See Contaminating pest
Host pest list	A list of pests that infest a plant species, globally or in an area (CEPM, 1996)
Host range	The species of plants capable, under natural conditions, of sustaining a specific pest (FAO, 1990)

Import permit	An official document authorizing importation of a commodity in compliance with specified phytosanitary requirements (FAO, 1990)
Infestation (of a commodity)	Presence in a commodity of a living pest of the plant or plant product concerned. Infestation includes infection (CEPM, 1997)
Inspection	Official visual examination of plants, plant products or other regulated articles to determine if pests are present and/or to determine compliance with phytosanitary regulations (FAO, 1990)
Inspector	A person authorized by a National Plant Protection Organization to discharge its functions (FAO, 1990)
Intermediate quarantine	Quarantine in a country other than the country of origin or destination (CEPM, 1996)
International Plant Protection Convention	International Plant Protection Convention, as deposited with FAO in Rome in 1951 and as subsequently amended (FAO, 1990)
International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures	An international standard adopted by the FAO Conference, the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures or the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures, established under the IPPC (CEPM, 1999)
Introduction	Entry of a pest resulting in its establishment (FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995)
IPPC	Abbreviation for the International Plant Protection Convention
ISPM	Abbreviation for International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures
Lot	A number of units of a single commodity , identifiable by its homogeneity of composition, origin etc, forming part of a consignment (FAO, 1990)
Monitoring	An official ongoing process to verify phytosanitary situations (CEPM, 1996)
Monitoring survey	An ongoing survey to verify the characteristics of a pest population (FAO, 1995)
National Plant Protection Organization	Official service established by a Government to discharge the functions specified by the IPPC (FAO, 1990)
Non-quarantine pest	A pest that is not a quarantine pest for an area (FAO, 1995)
NPPO	Abbreviation for National Plant Protection Organization (FAO, 1995)
Occurrence	Presence in an area of a pest , officially reported to be indigenous or introduced , and not officially reported to have been eradicated (FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995)
Official	Established, authorized or performed by a National Plant

	Protection Organization (FAO, 1990)
Outbreak	An isolated pest population, recently detected and expected to survive for the immediate future (FAO, 1995)
Pathway	Any means that allows the entry or spread of a pest (FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995)
Pest	Any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent, injurious to plants or plant products (FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995)
Pest free area	An area in which a specific pest does not occur as demonstrated by scientific evidence and in which, where appropriate, this condition is being officially maintained (FAO, 1995)
Pest record	A document providing information concerning the presence or absence of a specific pest at a particular location at a certain time, within an area (usually a country) under described circumstances (CEPM, 1997)
Pest risk analysis	The process of evaluating biological or other scientific and economic evidence to determine whether a pest should be regulated and the strength of any phytosanitary measures to be taken against it (FAO, 1995; revised IPPC, 1997)
Pest status (in an area)	Presence or absence, at the present time, of a pest in an area , including where appropriate its distribution, as officially determined using expert judgement on the basis of current and historical pest records and other information (CEPM, 1997)
PFA	Abbreviation for pest-free area (FAO, 1995)
Phytosanitary certificate	A certificate patterned after the model certificates of the IPPC (FAO, 1990)
Phytosanitary certification	Use of phytosanitary procedures leading to the issue of a phytosanitary certificate (FAO, 1990)
Phytosanitary legislation	Basic laws granting legal authority to a National Plant Protection Organization , from which phytosanitary regulations may be drafted (FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995)
Phytosanitary measure	Any legislation , regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests (FAO, 1997; revised IPPC, 1997)
Phytosanitary procedure	Any officially prescribed method for performing inspections , tests , surveys or treatments in connection with regulated pests (FAO, 1990, as quarantine procedure ; revised FAO, 1995)
Phytosanitary regulation	An official rule to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests , by regulating the production, movement or existence of commodities or other articles, or the normal activity of persons, and by establishing procedures for phytosanitary certification (FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995)
Place of production	Any premises or collection of fields operated as a single production or farming unit. This may include production sites

	which are separately managed for phytosanitary purposes (CEPM, 1999)
Planting (including replanting)	Any operations for the placing of plants in a growing medium , or by grafting or similar operations, to ensure their subsequent growth, reproduction or propagation (FAO, 1990)
Plant pest	See Pest
Plant product	Unmanufactured material of plant origin (including grain) and those manufactured products that, by their nature or that of their processing, may create a risk for the introduction and spread of pests (FAO, 1990; revised IPPC, 1997)
Plant protection organization (national)	See National Plant Protection Organization
Plant quarantine	All activities designed to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantine pests or to ensure their official control (FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995)
Plants	Living plants and parts thereof, including seeds and germplasm (FAO, 1990; revised IPPC, 1997)
Plants for planting	Plants intended to remain planted , to be planted or replanted (FAO, 1990)
Plants in tissue culture	Plants in an aseptic medium in a closed container (FAO, 1990)
Point of entry	Airport, seaport or land border point officially designated for the importation of consignments , and/or entrance of passengers (FAO, 1995)
Post-entry quarantine	Quarantine applied to a consignment after entry (FAO, 1995)
PRA	Abbreviation for pest risk analysis (FAO, 1995)
PRA area	Area in relation to which a pest risk analysis is conducted (FAO, 1995)
Preclearance	Phytosanitary certification and/or clearance in the country of origin , performed by or under the regular supervision of the National Plant Protection Organization of the country of destination (FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995)
Prohibition	A phytosanitary regulation forbidding the importation or movement of specified pests or commodities (FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995)
Protected area	A regulated area which an NPPO has determined to be the minimum area necessary for the effective protection of an endangered area (FAO, 1990; omitted from FAO, 1995; new concept from CEPM, 1996)
Quarantine	Official confinement of regulated articles for observation and research or for further inspection , testing and/or treatment (FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995)
Quarantine area	An area within which a quarantine pest occurs and is being

	officially controlled (FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995)
Quarantine pest	A pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled (FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC 1997)
Quarantine procedure	see Phytosanitary procedure
Quarantine station	An official station for holding plants or plant products in quarantine (FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995)
Re-exported consignment	Consignment which has been imported into a country from which it is then exported without being exposed to infestation or contamination by pests . The consignment may be stored, split up, combined with other consignments or have its packaging changed (FAO, 1990; revised, CEPM 1996; CEPM, 1999).
Refusal	Forbidding entry of a consignment or other regulated article when it fails to comply with phytosanitary regulations (FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995)
Region	The combined territories of the member countries of a Regional Plant Protection Organization (FAO, 1990)
Regional Plant Protection Organization	An intergovernmental organization with the functions laid down by Article IX of the IPPC (FAO, 1990)
Regional standards	Standards established by a regional plant protection organization for the guidance of the members of that organization (IPPC, 1997)
Regulated area	An area into which, within which and/or from which plants , plant products and other regulated articles are subjected to phytosanitary measures in order to prevent the introduction and/or spread of regulated pests (CEPM, 1996). See also Controlled area and Protected area
Regulated article	Any plant , plant product , storage place, packaging, conveyance, container, soil, and any other organism , object or material capable of harbouring or spreading pests , deemed to require phytosanitary measures , particularly where international transportation is involved (FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; IPPC, 1997)
Regulated non-quarantine pest	A non-quarantine pest whose presence in plants for planting affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact and which is therefore regulated within the territory of the importing contracting party (IPPC, 1997)
Regulated pest	A quarantine pest or a regulated non-quarantine pest (IPPC, 1997)
Release (of a consignment)	Authorization for entry after clearance (FAO, 1995)
Replanting	See Planting
Restriction	A phytosanitary regulation allowing the importation or

	movement of specified commodities subject to specific requirements (CEPM, 1996).
Round wood	Wood not sawn longitudinally, carrying its natural rounded surface, with or without bark (FAO, 1990)
RPPO	Abbreviation for Regional Plant Protection Organization (FAO, 1990)
Sawn wood	Wood sawn longitudinally, with or without its natural rounded surface with or without bark (FAO, 1990)
Seeds	Seeds for planting not for consumption or processing (see Grain) (FAO, 1990)
Spread	Expansion of the geographical distribution of a pest within an area (FAO, 1995)
Standard	Document established by consensus and approved by a recognized body, that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context (FAO, 1995, on basis of ISO)
Stored product	An unmanufactured plant product intended for consumption or processing, stored in a dried form (this includes in particular grain and dried fruits and vegetables) (FAO, 1990)
Suppression	Application of phytosanitary measures in an infested area to reduce pest populations (FAO, 1995)
Surveillance	An official process which collects and records data on pest occurrence or absence by survey , monitoring or other procedures (CEPM, 1996)
Survey	An official procedure conducted over a defined period of time to determine the characteristics of a pest population or to determine which species occur in an area (FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996)
Technically justified	Justified on the basis of conclusions reached by using an appropriate pest risk analysis or, where applicable, another comparable examination and evaluation of available scientific information (IPPC, 1997)
Test	Official examination, other than visual, to determine if pests are present or to identify pests (FAO, 1990)
Tissue culture	See Plants in tissue culture
Transit	See Country of transit
Transparency	The principle of making available, at the international level, phytosanitary measures and their rationale (FAO, 1995, on basis of GATT SPS agreement)
Treatment	An officially authorized procedure for the killing, removal or rendering infertile of pests (FAO, 1990)

Wood	Round wood, sawn wood, wood chips or dunnage , with or without bark (FAO, 1990)
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3. Terms which have a use restricted to the document (IPPC or standards) in which they are defined

Antagonist	An organism (usually pathogen) which does no significant damage to the host but its colonization of the host protects the host from significant subsequent damage by a pest .
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Area of low pest prevalence	An area , whether all of a country, part of a country, or all or parts of several countries, as identified by the competent authorities, in which a specific pest occurs at low levels and which is subject to effective surveillance , control or eradication measures (IPPC, 1997)
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Authority	The National Plant Protection Organization , or other entity or person officially designated by the government to deal with matters arising from the responsibilities set forth in the Code.
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Biological control (Biocontrol)	Pest control strategy making use of living natural enemies, antagonists or competitors and other self-replicating biotic entities.
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Biological control agent	A natural enemy, antagonist or competitor, and other self-replicating biotic entity, used for pest control .
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Biological pesticide (Biopesticide)	A generic term, not specifically definable, but generally applied to a biological control agent, usually a pathogen, formulated and applied in a manner similar to a chemical pesticide, and normally used for the rapid reduction of a pest population for short-term pest control .
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Classical biological control	The intentional introduction and permanent establishment of an exotic biological agent for long-term pest control .
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Commission	Commission on Phytopsanitary Measures established under Article XI
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Competitor	An organism which competes with pests for essential elements (e.g. food, shelter) in the environment.
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Ecoarea	An area with similar fauna, flora and climate and hence similar concerns about the introduction of biological control agents .
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Ecosystem	A complex of organisms and their environment, interacting as a defined ecological unit (natural or modified by human activity, e.g. agroecosystem), irrespective of political boundaries.
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Establishment (of a biological control agent)	The perpetuation, for the foreseeable future, of a biological control agent within an area after entry.
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Exotic	Not native to a particular country, ecosystem or ecoarea (applied to organisms intentionally or accidentally introduced as a result of human activities). As this Code is directed at the
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	introduction of biological control agents from one country to another, the term " exotic " is used for organisms not native to a country.
Harmonized phytosanitary measures	Phytosanitary measures established by contracting parties to the IPPC based on international standards (IPPC, 1997)
Import permit (of a biological control agent)	An official document authorizing importation (of a biological control agent) in accordance with specified requirements.
International standards	International standards established in accordance with Article X of the IPPC (IPPC, 1997)
Introduction (of a biological control agent)	The release of a biological control agent into an ecosystem where it did not exist previously (see also " establishment ").
Inundative release	The release of overwhelming numbers of a mass-produced, invertebrate biological control agent in the expectation of achieving a rapid reduction of a pest population without necessarily achieving continuing impact.
Legislation	Any act, law, regulation, guideline or other administrative order promulgated by a government.
Micro-organism	A protozoan, fungus, bacterium, virus or other microscopic self-replicating biotic entity.
Natural enemy	An organism which lives at the expense of another organism and which may help to limit the population of its host. This includes parasitoids, parasites, predators and pathogens.
Naturally occurring	A component of an ecosystem or a selection from a wild population, not altered by artificial means.
Organism	Biotic entity capable of reproduction or replication; vertebrate or invertebrate animals, plants and micro-organisms .
Parasite	An organism which lives on or in a larger organism , feeding upon it.
Parasitoid	An insect parasitic only in its immature stages, killing its host in the process of its development, and free living as an adult.
Pathogen	Micro-organism causing disease.
Predator	A natural enemy that preys and feeds on other animal organisms , more than one of which are killed during its lifetime.
Quarantine (of a biological control agent)	Official confinement of biological control agents subject to phytosanitary regulations for observation and research, or for further inspection and/or testing.
Release (into the environment)	Intentional liberation of an organism into the environment (see also " introduction " and " establishment ").

Secretary **Secretary** of the **Commission** appointed pursuant to Article XII

Specificity A measure of the host range of a **biological control agent** on a scale ranging from an extreme specialist only able to complete development on a single species or strain of its host (monophagous) to a generalist with many hosts ranging over several groups of **organisms** (polyphagous).

4. Terms recommended by the Working Group for deletion

Field inspection **Inspection** of **plants** during the **growing season** (FAO, 1990; revised CEPM, 1996)

Growing season inspection See **Field inspection**

Note. The Working Group considered that the term "Growing season inspection" should entirely replace "Field inspection", to avoid certain ambiguities about the word "Field". The French and Spanish terms then had to be changed. The definition then added nothing to the term, which was self-explanatory (in English, French or Spanish).

Immediate vicinity **Fields** adjacent to a **field**, or **places of production** adjacent to a **place of production** (FAO, 1990)

Note. This term, originally used in the draft standard on pest-free places of production, was replaced by "Buffer zone", with a better definition. It is no longer needed in the Glossary.

Incursion The **occurrence** of an isolated population of a **pest** in an **area** where it may survive into the immediate future but is not expected to **establish** (CEPM, 1997)

Non-actionable occurrence Detection of a **pest** in an **area** as an individual **occurrence**, not expected to survive (CEPM, 1997)

Note. These two terms were originally used in the standard on pest status (in an area). At the time of the Interim Commission in 1998, new language was found to express these ideas. These two terms became unnecessary.

Propagative material (add also to list for future consideration)

5. terms recommended for future consideration:

**Phytosanitary
propagative material
not widely distributed
official control**